REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,887.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

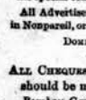
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Corrox, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		May 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
„ Ratnagherry	17	„ Colombo	25
„ Vingoria	17	„ Galle	26
„ Goa	18	„ Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Mangalore	19		June
„ Cannanore	20	„ Madras	1
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	21	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Narrakal	22	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Cochin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Alleppy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	May 1874.		June 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Guadur	27	„ Fao	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Koweit	11
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bushire	12
„ Linga	June 2	„ Linga	15
„ Bahrein	4	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	6	„ Guadur	20
„ Mahomerah	6	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 23rd May.)

THE fine s.s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hogues, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Jesch Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Sal on, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE new Steamer "SOUTH TYNE," 1,519 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built upon the lines of the best India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez	200
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, a STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

From 6th May next, and until further notice, the Steamer will leave Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, and Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds direct to Shownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Ma. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.

Ma. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,173 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. Lee, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO LONDON.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will DESPATCH the Steam-ship CHINA (2,010 Tons, and 420 H. P.) as an EXTRA STEAMER to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ariel.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE VALUABLE LAND OR GROUND SUITABLE FOR BUILDING PURPOSES ON THE DADUR ROAD, NEAR THE STATION.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises without reserve, at the request of the Executor of a deceased's estate—

All that piece of ground, together with a pucka-built house thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Mahim District, on the Dadur Road, adjoining the lines of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, containing by admeasurement 15,372 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the ground of Manuel Salvador, on the West by the cart of Crustnath Venack Joshee and the batty ground of Bhawoo-Dharkaji, on the North by the batty ground of Laxamon Rambhaji, and on the South by the publicc road to Bombay, called the Dadur Road, which said land is registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax of Rent Road under Nos. 5717 (70 and 71).

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirting.
5 Cases Black and White Spotted Muslin.
5 „ Frilech Muslins.
2 „ Superfine White Mulls.

A quantity of Furniture, consisting of clothes press, sofa, writing table, dressing and washing tables, sofa couch, screen, easy and other chairs, towel horse, bathing tub, p ctures, single harness, stable gears, &c.

On account of whom it may concern, saved from the wreck of the Buttella Calian Pursel.

1 Bale Piece Goods, 1 Bale Orange Twist and 2 Casks Oil.

AT 2 P.M.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving India.

A Light English-built single-seated Brougham with Morocco lining.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture consisting of handsomely carved Blackwood and English Furniture. Grand Piano by Broadwood, Mirrors, Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, valuable Plants, &c., at No. 8, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th day of May, instant, sale commencing at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned residence, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, p nts, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

The above will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1874.

PHOTOGRAPHS exquisitely tinted by an Artist. Send Carte, colour of hair and eyes, &c., with money order or note for Rs. 5 to "A. B.," care of KING, KING & Co., 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is so qualified for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..... D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J.T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAED—MILLE—FAELTHA.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

OF

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MAY 16TH, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, DON BOUCICAULT'S SENSATIONAL DRAMA, THE CALLEEN BAWN.

Miles-na Coppaleen	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Hardress Cregan	Mr. G. H. Leonard.
Danny Mann	Mr. Chas. Herberte.
Kyrle Daly	Mr. J. Batson.
Father Tom	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Mr. Corrigan	Mr. T. Andrews.
Bertie O'More	Miss C. May.
Hyland Cregan	Miss E. Nelson.
Eley O'Connor	Miss Carry George.
Anne Chute	Miss Jennie Nye.
Mrs. Cregan	Miss F. Norman.
Sheelah	Mrs. J.R. Taylor.

NEW SCENERY, THE GREAT WATERCANE SCENE, BY M. FREYBERGER,

MONDAY, MAY 18TH, THE LATEST NOVELTY, ENTITLED, BLACK SHEEP,

(To conclude with the very amusing Comedietta, THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 5	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at 8½; commence at 9.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 16TH MAY 1874, The Successful and Elegant Comedy of

GOOL BA SANOBER CHE KURD?

To be followed by the Favorite Opera of

INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, and at the Victoria Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M., Performance commencing at 8-30

A MEETING of the RATE-PAYERS, of Camatesporra, Byculla, Khara Talao, and Ward No. 5, will be held at 5 P.M. THIS DAY, 16th instant, at the Bungalow of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, near the Baroda Railway Station, Grant Road.

LONDON GUARANTEE COMPANY (Limited).—Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co. having RESIGNED the Agency of this Company in Bombay, all future Proposals should be made direct to the Undersigned in CALCUTTA, who will be happy to forward Forms of Proposals, Rates of Premium, and every other information on application.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Managing Agents.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, Her Majesty's Treasury, Public Debt Office, and Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th May 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) each per Share have THIS DAY been made by the Directors on all the Shares forming the Second or Reserved Issue of Shares, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1874, and FRIDAY, the 1st day of January 1875, respectively.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

13th May 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of WAX-CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 3rd June 1874 at 12 noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the articles to be supplied and the forms of Tender can be seen and particulars known by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 15th May 1874.

A 16-FEET PIT TO SINK.

TENDERS are invited for the SINKING of a 16-feet CIRCULAR PIT.

1st Letting say 200 feet deep.

Engine-power, Material, and Tools supplied by the Company, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Further particulars, specification, and all other information to be obtained on application to the

AGENT & MANAGER
of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co.,
Mohpanie Mines, Garurwarra.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,

KALBADEVEE ROAD,

BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Brass Tube Rocking Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

ENAMELLED PIERS, in best double gilt frames, Dressing Looking-glasses, mahogany and marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one, two and four seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms, Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats, Dresses, Ladies' boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c, Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c, Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES, Saddles, Whips, &c, &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c, either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywaur, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be conofounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a selection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINES, G. I. P. R.

	Cash, per Dozen	Rs. a. p.		Cash, per Dozen	Rs. a.
SODAWATER		0 12 0	GINGERADE		1 0
QUININE OR TONIC WATER		1 2 0	RASPBERRIADE		1 0
LEMONADE		1 0 0			

Bottles are charged Rs. 1-8 per dozen.

PURE AND SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

WITH all the recent improvements and charged with gas at the greatest possible pressure. LEMONADE, TONIC and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious tastes, demand for which, constantly increasing.

KHURSHEDJI DOSSABHAI,

GENERAL, MESS, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Camp Deolalee.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE INSPECTION to the large STOCK just landed, which has been SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED for INDIAN WEAR:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest material produced, that can be relied on, very strong and durable	Coats	13 0	15 0
	Entire Suit.	20 0	23 0
Inverness Capes, made of the above material, *most useful* to those who take *horse exercise*, thoroughly covering the body, and keeping a dry saddle		25 0	28 0
A Speciality for Ladies:—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas... Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
	Ladies'	8 8	9 8
Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO.,

MUSIC SALOONS, AND PICTURE GALLERIES,

BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PIANOFORTES,

MADE BY BROADWOOD & SONS, AND COLLARD AND COLLARD,

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.	PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.	BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.
ALBUMS, WRITING CASES AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.	DESPATCH, DEED, AND CASH BOXES.

GOODS RECEIVED ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

SHIPPING AND CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS CONDUCTED IN A MOST EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.

ORDERS FROM UP-COUNTRY EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH AND UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

2, and 3, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows:—

The Winner to receive	two-thirds.
The 2nd horse „	one-quarter.
The 3rd horse „	one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

BILLIARDS.

IN consequence of the enormous rise in the Price of IVORY in Europe, the cost of BILLIARD BALLS has increased about 30 per cent. But as we had purchased largely before the rise, we are enabled to offer BILLIARD, POOL, and PYRAMID BALLS at a lower rate than now prevails in England.

Intending Purchasers will do well to avail themselves of the present low rates, as our next supply will be considerably enhanced in price.

PRESENT PRICES.

	Size 2 1/16 inch.	Rs. 24 per Set
BILLIARD BALLS,		
Do.	„ 2 3/16 „	„ 30 „
POOL BALLS		„ 81 „
YRAMID BALLS		„ 125 „
PLAIN CUES		„ 3
BUTTED CUES		„ 6
CUE TIPS		12 Annas per Doz.
PREPARED CHALK		12 „ „

SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH, Rs. 85 per Piece, for a full-size Table.

AGENCY OF THE

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

				£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 15TH MAY, 1874.

THE closing Cotton market advices from Liverpool yesterday were very strong, the sales having reached 20,000 bales, Reuter's quotations on the spot showing an advance of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera, Good Fair Ginned Broach and Middling Orleans, and ¼d. in Good Fair Hingunghaut, while Good Fair Ginned Dharwar and Tinnevelly were quoted 1/16d. per lb. lower. From a private source we have the following arrival quotations, for May-June shipment via Cape, Canal prices being 1-16d. to ¼d. per lb. less, viz.—

Fully Good Fair Dhollera	6¼d.	per lb.
Good Fair do.	6 7/16d.	,,
Fair do.	6d.	,,
Fully Good Fair Omrawuttee	6¼d.	,,
Good Fair do.	6 7/16d.	,,
Good Fair Ginned Broach	7 1/16d.	,,

This morning's market opens quieter but steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, the receipts at the American ports being 3,000 against 7,000, and the exports to Great Britain 7,000 against 6,000, on the corresponding date last year. In New York, prices are unchanged both for "futures" and spot cotton.

The weekly return of the Bank of England received this morning shows an increase of £62,500 in the reserve and a decrease of £1,500,000 in discounts; alterations, which are favourable so far as they go, but not of sufficient importance to affect the general position of the market. Consols this morning are quoted at 93¼, an advance of ¼. Bar Silver is unchanged.

MONEY and EXCHANGE.—In the morning business in Sterling exchange opened at yesterday's closing rates, but in the afternoon, owing to the absence of buyers, private bills were sold at an advance of 1/16d. Closing quotations are:—Bank Bills 6 months' sight 1s-11⅛d. to 3/16d, Credits 1s. 11⅛d. per rupee. To houses credits are still saleable at 1s 11⅛d., and there is no alteration in the general position of the market to warrant higher rates; on the contrary, advices from Calcutta are again easier, Bank Bills there being only quoted at 1s. 11d. to 1s.11 1/16d., and judging from the fact that here there are buyers but no sellers of drafts on Calcutta at par for demand and one per cent. discount for 60 days' sight, the Exchange banks are presumably getting well in funds. The active demand for *Government Paper* is a further evidence of increasing ease in money—values having advanced to Fours Rs. 103, Fours and a half, Rs. 104, Fives and a half Rs. 107¾.

SHARES have been quiet with only a moderate business doing, the following being closing quotations, viz.—

New Bank of Bombay	780
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	456
National Bank of India	128
Colaba Land Company	1,360
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	115
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,875
Bombay United	1,375
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,420
Manockjee Fotit's	1,465
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,000

COTTON opened with a very strong demand at an advance on yesterday's prices of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, but later a quieter feeling supervened and buyers declined to go on at the advanced level. The transactions, however, are very heavy, being reported at about 3,500 candies, and should buying keep on at this rate, there would be little chance of lower prices, but to-day's excitement has again put us on a level with Liverpool currencies, and a slacker feeling is, therefore, probable, especially as supplies for a few days are likely to be more liberal with the arrival of the Dhollera boats.

FREIGHTS have been excited to-day, and steamer rates have advanced to £3-10, and in some instances £3-12-6 is asked. Shipments are being pushed forward at a pace which there is not tonnage to supply, and unless we have some fresh arrivals it is quite impossible to estimate where rates will stop. There is absolutely no sailing tonnages available for this month's loading, and even for next month there seems little hope of greater ease, owing to the non-arrival of vessels overdue. To day's advice has been received of the Norval having put into Mauritius dismasted, which throws about 8,000 bales additional on the market for re-engagement, she having been fixed "to arrive" with cancelling date to-day.

In PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is no change to note; buyers are operating sparingly, but holders continue firm, and rates are unchanged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and thirty-four deck passengers.

THE IRON SHIP NORVAL 1,495 tons, Clyde, to Bombay has put into the Mauritius dismasted and part of cargo thrown overboard; having experienced the Cylone of March last

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee.
	Harold	Smith	Bremerhaven.

The ship Persian Empire, Watson, to Liverpool obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—14TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel, s, 3,697 bundles hoop iron, Soonderdass Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 27 cases oilmanstores and 5 cases biscuits, M P Writer.

Palermo, s, 5 cases foolscap paper, The L A & A Co; 6 cases button, Bell, Brandenburg & Co; 206 casks beer, Jeewanjee Rastenjee Sons; 150 casks beer, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co; 96 cases whiskey Jemsetji Cooverjee's Sons; 30 casks pale ale, R L Southern & Co.

Ithuriel, s, 10 cases brandy and 17 cases rum, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons.

Orchis, s, 6 cases foolscap paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Colombo, s, 103 cases brandy, C Bonnevialle & Co; 100 cases yellow M. sheets, Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.

Graham s, 25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Hindostan s, 45 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Como s, 1 logehead brandy, Cowasjee Manockjee & Sons.

Ava s, 3 casks brass & copper wire, Sorabjee & Jeejeebhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Portia s, 100 cases brandy, The L. A. & A. Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ithuriel s, 17 cases rum and 6 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia, 10 casks rice bowls, Alladin Bhanmul, 16 casks rice bowls, Amroodin Fazelally.

FROM BOURDEAUX.

Burdigala, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—15TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Persian Empire, 300 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

William Lindsay, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Macedon, 9 bales cotton, Runchoriall Girdhurlall; 112 bales cotton, D. Soozpall & Co.

Sandringham, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Ashgrove 500 bundles linseed, Ralli brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Hutton, s, 58 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Ithuriel, s, 782 bundles galls, Shariffbhoy Sallamahomed & Co.

Burmese, s, 100 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 35 bales wool, Valubdas Jairam; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut & Co; 63 bales cotton, Heerachund Khelidas; 100 bales cotton, Runchordas Varjeewandas; 50 bales cotton, Framjee, Scaly & Co; 8 bales cotton, Henry Dods & Co; 34 bales cotton, Rowjee Pragjee; 50 bales cotton, MooljeeJaitha; 90 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Jeena; 145 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co; 40 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

Australia, s, 100 bales cotton, N J Abram.

Parsee, s, 60 bales wool, and 430 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 90 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; 44 bales cotton, Narrondas Nagiodas.

Palermo, s, 135 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co; 400 bags wheat, J B Vusta.

Ariel s, 110 bales cotton, N. G. Abram.

South Tyne s, 284 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khutow, 60 bales cotton, Runchordass Bapoobhoy; 49 bales cotton, Harridass Gangjee, 135 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co, 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Lockmidass, 250 bales cotton, Cullianjee Motilall; 58 bales cotton, T. R. Roopjee Mody; 61 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Mahadewdass.

Caradoc s, 99 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 150 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co; 150 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pembrokeshire, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co; 300 bales cotton, Planque & Co.

Callixene, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Caradoc s, 1,000 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Caradoc s, 500 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia, s, 5 bundles E. teeth and 1 bundle genda horns Abdoola Maman; 7 cases beerabole, Dewjeebhoy Mamed; 127 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, Merallybhoy Dama; 24 bales cotton, Thacursee Hemraz; 28 packages red raisins, 154 packages oplate, Byramjee Sorabjee; 350 cwts. sandalwood, Brothers; 45 cwts. zinc, Curim Nanjee; 9 chests opium, Napechund Nowrangroy; 34 chests opium, Gungabux Shajooram; 6 chests opium, Goolraj Seenganee; 64 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 20 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 100 bales twist, Nusse Kessowjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Visram; 10 bundles fishmaws, Fazella Khakee; 3 cases peacock feather and 22 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 17 packages red raisins, M. Natha; 32 bundles sharkfins, Fazulla Khakey; 118 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 23 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 50½ chests opium, Rampurtap Calooram 38 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 15 bales twist, M. Nusserwanjee Pacha; 29 chests opium, Ramdas Khimjee; 13 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 4½ chests opium, G. Nursingdas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia, s, 23½ chests opium, Goolraj Seenganee; 10 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 5 chests opium, Ramsook Premsook; 10 chests opium David Sassoon & Co; 25½ chests opium, Bhoychund, Joomkha; 15 chests opium, Lulloobhoy Lillachund; 8½ chests opium, Bachur Goolall; 14 chests opium, G. Nursingdas; 30 chests opium, T. Gunsamdas; 30 chests opium B. & A. Hormusjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following will be the movements of troops in the Madras Presidency during the next cool season. It will be seen that the 89th Regiment will succeed the 21st at Madras, the latter being destined for Burmah. The Sherwood Foresters, the 45th, are to go to Bangalore, a change they will appreciate after Burmah, where they have had a good daal of sickness:—

Royal Artillery.

No 2 Battery 5th Brigade from Rangoon to Secunderabad.

No. 4 Battery 5th Brigade from Tonghoo to Fort St. George.

No. 5 Battery 5th Brigade from Secunderabad to St. Thomas' Mount.

No. 7 Battery 5th Brigade from Fort St. George to Tonghoo.

No. 7 Battery 6th Brigade from St. Thomas' Mount to Rangoon.

G Battery 18th Brigade from Trichinopoly to England.

G Battery 4th Brigade from England to Trichinopoly.

British Infantry.

1st Battalion 21st Foot from Madras to Rangoon.
45th Foot from Rangoon to Bangalore.
89th do., from Rangoon to Madras.

Native Infantry.

1st Regt from Thyetmyo to Secundrabad.
6th do. from Secundrabad to Thyetmyo.
10th do. from Tonghoo to Madras.
15th do. from Palaveram to Moulmein.
17th do. from Madras to Tonghoo.
17th do. from Moulmein to Palaveram.

ARRIVALS—May 14.

Reid, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on ——, from ——.
Hennell, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Kirkee.

MAY 15.

Graham, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Khundala.

DEPARTURES—May 15.

Hosting, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Grant, Lieutenant, 1st Belooch Regiment, on leave, to Matheran.
Braine, Captain, 30th Regiment, on duty, to Mount Aboo.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After
United Kingdom	May 18	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 18	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	June 5	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 5	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Fort Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		5½ P.M.
Monday	May 18	Friday	July 3
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 10
	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	,, 29	,,	,, 24
,,	June 5	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 12	,,	Aug. 7
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 21
		,,	,, 28

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	May 18	Monday	Aug. 24
,,	June 1	,,	Sept 7
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 21
,,	,, 29	Tuesday	Oct. 6
,,	July 13	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 27	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Aug. 10	,,	,, 17
		,,	Dec. 1

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	June 5	Monday	May 18
,,	July 3		5½ P.M.
,,	,, 31	Friday	June 12
,,	Aug. 28	,,	July 10
	7 P.M.	,,	Aug. 7
Monday	Oct. 26	,,	Sept. 4
,,	Nov. 23		7 P.M.
,,	Dec. 21	Monday	Oct. 26
		,,	Nov. 2
		,,	,, 30
		,,	Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	5½ P.M.		5½ P.M.
Friday	June 5	Friday	Sept. 25
,,	July 3		7 P.M.
,,	,, 31	Monday	Oct. 26
,,	Aug. 28	,,	Nov. 23

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

To Kurrachee.

Wednesday	May 27	Wednesday	Sept. 16
,,	June 10	Friday	Oct. 2
,,	,, 24	,,	,, 16
,,	July 8	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 22	,,	Nov. 13
,,	Aug. 5	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 19	,,	Dec. 11
,,	Sept. 2	,,	,, 25

To Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Friday	May 22	Wednesday	Sept. 9
Wednesday	June 3	Friday	,, 25
,,	,, 17	,,	Oct. 9
,,	July 1	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 15	,,	Nov. 6
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 20
,,	Aug. 12	,,	Dec. 4
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 18

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor; at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Full Mail Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Would "J. P." have any objections to communicate with us directly?

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

FAIRBAIRN—May 7th, at Kamptee, the wife of Sub-Conductor T. Fairbairn, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
JOHNSTONE—May 7th, at Aurungabad, the wife of Lieut. W. Johnstone, Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CHRISTISON—May 7th, at Tukvar, Darjeeling, Mary, wife of Geo. W. Christison, Esq., General Manager, Lebong Tea Co., and only daughter of Alexander McCulloch, Esq., late of Kirkland, of Longcastle, Wigtownshire, aged 34 years.
RIVETT-CARNAC—May 10th, at Ghazeepore, Ethel Ivy Gordon, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. C. Rivett-Carnac, aged 5 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

As it interests the whole country that the honour of the Indian Civil Service should be maintained at a high standard, the decision of the Secretary of State to remove Mr. Surendranath Banarjee from the Service for having dealt unfairly with suitors in his Court in order to conceal his own neglect of duty will be generally approved. But it is natural that the natives should look with suspicion on the conduct of Government in visiting with the extreme penalty of dismissal of the offender from the service of the State an offence committed by one of the few native civilians who have successfully passed the competitive examination in England; and there will be some excuse for the bitterness with which the native papers already speak of the show of virtuous indignation made by Government in this case, unless equal measure be meted out to English civilians who have sinned perhaps even more culpably in the execution of their duty. It seems to us, therefore, only an act of justice to call the attention of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to the remarkable disclosures contained in the judgment recently given by Chief Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the Koth Succession case. These disclosures affect the character not only of prominent members of the Civil Service of Bombay, but of the members of the local Government itself; and, although, in the instance of the Koth succession, the High Court has at last done justice to a widow who had been for many months "persecuted" by officers of the State in Western India, the judgment brings out with unpleasant clearness the fact that we are living under the despotic rule of a set of unscrupulous people who do not hesitate to make use even of the District Courts of Justice to give effect to their caprices, and against whose tyranny poor men who have no money to bear living in Luckno[illegible] she having acquired all the privileges and immunities of a *purdah nasheen*. Whether the old flame of his early love had been rekindled within the breast of the Maharajah, or he wished to renew the acquaintance of former years merely, is not stated, but he took a somewhat summary method, on Saturday last, the 9th instant, of compelling an interview which he had previously solicited in vain. Accordingly, proceeding in the direction of the residence of the lady with a number of attendants, His Highness waited in his carriage some short distance off, whilst the latter effected a forcible entry into the dwelling and carried her off by violence. The police at the nearest thanna were informed, and after some little trouble the woman was rescued, and returned to her home. The city magistrate, Captain Newbery, immediately instituted enquiries into the outrage, took all the necessary depositions, and forwarded the proceedings to the Chief Commissioner. In the meanwhile, the latter, having been made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, sent a polite request to the Maharajah to quit Lucknow forthwith, which he did on the following day, Sunday, by special train. We are of opinion that, had those servants of the Maharajah who effected the forcible entry been all seized and dealt with according to law, His Highness would have received a lesson sufficient for a time to have deterred him from engaging in like escapades within British territory for the future. As it is, we do not know which to admire most, the gallantry of the man in heading the undertaking and awaiting its results from a distance; his defiance of our laws under the nose of the authorities under whose ægis he was residing, or the insult he has gratuitously heaped upon a highly respectable member of the native community.

A Lucknow correspondent has furnished us with a few particulars of an escapade in which His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior figures as the principal figure. It appears that His Highness having left his dominions for a holiday excursion, though, from accounts we have received of the range of the thermometer in the North-West Provinces just at present, we think the temperature, as it exists, is not over enjoyable, took a trip into Lucknow, whether as the guest of Her Majesty's Government or otherwise does not appear; but it would seem not. During his stay in Lucknow he happened to learn that there was in the city a native female who had formerly been his mistress, and by whom he had two children, now grown-up young men. Some disagreement having arisen between the Maharajah and his companions, she quitted his territories and migrated to Lucknow. Here she contracted an alliance with a respectable Mahomedan, who having converted her to his faith, both of them paid a visit to Mecca, where she became the lawful wife of her protector. They have since been living in Lucknow as husband and wife.

AN EXECUTION IN THE DISTRICTS.

THE village of Herauj is but an example of the ordinary prosperous Gujerati "gaum." On the 12th instant, however, it was thrown into a most unwonted state of excitement, the cause of which was that at half-past five on the morning of that day an inhabitant of the village was to be executed there. Usually criminals are hung at the District Jail, but murders have been so frequently committed of late by the people of Kaira district, especially by the Kolis, the caste to which the convict in this case belonged, that it was thought advisable that the murderer should be executed in the village where the foul deed was done, in order that the consequences of such acts might be brought home to his neighbours and greater respect for law thereby be impressed upon them. This was all the more necessary considering the motives of the wrong-doer in this case. It seems that some years ago the father and brother of the convict Jhaver Shamber, Koli, were charged with some offence and, being found guilty, punished with rigorous imprisonment. The crime was proved against them mainly by the evidence of a Kunbi of the village, one of the richer farmers of the place and most peaceable and respectable in every way. His position is described by the villagers thus:—Although not really one he is looked up to as a mattadar, *i. e.* a representative of one of the families originally settling in the village.

The fact of the conviction being carried by this Kunbi's evidence so rankled in Jhaver's mind that at length, when the former was harmlessly sleeping one night on the platform erected in his field to watch the crops, and lying totally unprotected without any idea of coming danger, Jhaver with two companions, now sentenced to transportation for life, stole up and literally sliced him up with sword-cuts on the head, neck, and shoulders, of course causing his death.

Therefore somewhat more display than usual was ordered, and on the morning noted in the warrant the convict was seen guarded by a ring of some thirty police sepoys with drawn swords, aided by a dozen Rawulyas or hereditary village watchmen armed in like manner. A short way off was the gallows-tree, which had been set up during the night in the middle of the gathering ground of the village tank, a space which was almost filled by the thronging crowd. These had occupied every coign of vantage whence they could best gaze on the unexpected sight, especially the platforms built round the sacred peepul trees and the steps and parapets of the favourite village well.

Now arrived Mr. Wilson, the assistant magistrate, ordered to superintend the execution, and entered the circle, formed by the guard, in company with the Ahmedabad jailor, gorgeous in a gold-embroidered cap, the police inspector, a Marathi Brahmin, in his best and hugest red cart wheel turban, and the chief constable in dark-blue and gold lace. The warrant having been read, the convict was asked if he had any last wishes to make known, and some time passed by whilst awaiting the arrival of his father, wife, and other relations of whom he desired to take a last leave. These with all the Kolis had gone to another village, not wishing to see the punishment of their caste-fellows. During this delay the crowd which buzzed with excitement and curiosity pressed hard upon the line of policemen and had to be hustled back, whilst the relations were admitted and received from the convict some of his clothes and directions to look after his family when he was gone.

As yet beyond some broken tones in his voice he did not show much emotion, but his time was now up, and he was marched to the foot of the gallows, where the two red-coated turnkeys unlocked his fetters and handed him over to the sweepers, who act as hangmen, and who at once tied his arms behind his back. He now began to tremble violently and had to be helped up the ladder and supported while the cap was drawn over his face amid the silence which had set in from the time of the move to the gallows. One stroke of the hammer and the drop fell, causing almost instant death, and without a struggle the criminal hung a corpse. Several well-to-do cultivators, however, from neighbouring villages continued to arrive dressed in their best and expressed great disappointment at having come too late. So that there is no doubt that the proceedings will be much talked of in the vicinity, and let us hope the ways of the Koli inhabitants may be improved thereby.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

ELSEWHERE we give a report of an important case which, at the instance of Dr. Weir, came on for hearing yesterday before the acting Third Magistrate in the Police Court. This is a case of particular importance to all owners of property, as if cotton can be stored anywhere or in any quantity, and if people are allowed to cook in the same rooms in which cotton is kept, there can only be one result—that fires will break out, as has occurred already in the town. A fire in the native town is a matter of the most serious description, as the houses are close together and many of them are extremely inflammable. If a fire once breaks out in a native street, the danger is that it will spread with fearful rapidity and do an amount of damage which could not be readily calculated on. All owners of property are interested in the storing of cotton. Assurance companies are deeply interested in the matter and ought to appreciate the importance of it. The section relied upon by the Health Officer is as follows:—"The owner or occupier of every place within the city used for any of the following purposes, viz., for melting tallow or sulphur or for foiling or storing offal, blood, bones or rags, or for working or drying wool or hair or as a soap-house, dyeing-house, oil-boiling house, tannery, brick, pottery, or lime kiln, sago manufactory, distillery, or other manufactory, or place of storing hides, fish, horns, skins, from which either offensive or unwholesome smells come; gunpowder manufactory, manufactory of fireworks, place of storing explosive or combustible materials or of *any place which is used for any purposes which are calculated to be dangerous to life or health, or property* shall within three months after the passing of this Act, and once in the first quarter of every year thereafter, obtain from the Commissioner a license for the use of any such place for any of the purposes aforesaid."

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged, for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

MR. INSPECTOR PRICE.—This police officer has been appointed to act for Mr. Mills, who proceeded to England by the last mail, as Superintendent of Police.

CASES FOR THE SESSIONS.—Up till yesterday five cases had been committed by the several magistrates of police for the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo lad named Rama Rowjee, aged about six years, got his leg broken by a log of wood accidentally falling on it on Thursday. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—The acting Third Magistrate yesterday sentenced a man named Abba Balloo to two months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of stealing forty rupees in cash, belonging to one Govind Satapa.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, our George Thomas was charged with assaulting Marian and Mariana, women. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE KARBHARRE OF THE DOONGERPORE RAJA.—A mofussil paper states that the Raja of Doongerpore has confiscated the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VISIT OF THE CZAR TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, 15TH MAY.

A grand State banquet was given yesterday at Windsor in honour of the Czar. His Imperial Highness will visit London to-day.

MADRID, 15TH MAY.

General Concha has commenced his march from Bilboa with twenty thousand men and forty guns.

LONDON, 14TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5 11/16d.

Exchange on India ..... 1s. 10⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... 95⅜.
4½ do. do. ..... 98.
5½ do. do. ..... 102¼.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes .....£ 9,062,500. Inc. £ 62,500.
Bills discounted .....£20,250,000. Dec. £1,500,000.
Bullion .....£21,250,000.
3 per cent. Consols, for account 93⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 94⅜
Bar Silver 58½

The sum of £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England for France.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY returned to Allahabad on Tuesday night.

THE *Englishman* hints that the conclusion come to by Colonel Gordon's party in Wakhan, that they would for political reasons have to return to Yarkand instead of coming on, through Afghanistan, to India, may be considered "premature."

THE new Coal Company at Labuan have discovered a new and very valuable vein of coal in a most convenient situation for working, and the report of a trial of eighty tons of the coal by H. M.'s gunboat Growler says that the coal is very good, and well adapted for steam purposes.

THE Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department desires to acknowledge the receipt in a registered envelope posted at Bombay, of a currency note for Rs. 100, as conscience money, "the sender having been overlooked by the Income-tax Collector up-country some years ago."

THE following Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the 27th November 1873, and the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th April 1874 :—Bombay Act No. VI. of 1873 (Bombay District Municipal Act).

COLONEL MALLESON was to have delivered a lecture on Saturday last at Ootacamund on Mr. Disraeli. No doubt, says the *Englishman*, as that gentleman is now in power in England, his character will be painted in roseate hue, as circumstances have considerably altered cases in some of the previous writings of the lecturer.

ON and after the 29th instant, and till further notice, the overland mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday, soon after 5 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing mails will come into operation from the said date :—Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.; newspapers, books, and patterns—up to 1-30 P.M.; registered letters up to 1 P.M.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the Kaira districts on the 13th instant, says—"Yesterday morning between Heranj and Dakhore some slight showers fell. Last night at about 9 P.M. the sky became suddenly overcast and a gale came on blowing from different points of the compass, accompanied by constant thunder and lightning and a considerable quantity of rain. It was pretty well over in an hour and a half, but today is muggy and cloudy."

THE *Pioneer* remarks regarding the Famine in the N. W. Provinces that Sir John Strachey has encountered very little pressing distress in the course of his tour. The great majority of the people who have hurried forward to swell the relief work returns have in fact been simply making hay while the sun shone, and we should not be surprised to find the works gradually closed and some more searching method introduced for the amelioration of whatever distress the scarcity, such as it is, has really occasioned.

PERHAPS the most striking instance of the manner in which the "famine" has brought out some of the well-known traits of the native character, is one which has just been brought to the notice of the *Englishman*. Our contemporary has been told on authority which cannot be disputed that two or three natives in Durbhunga threatened to starve themselves in order that the sahibs, who insisted upon their working for their pay, should get a bad name with the Sirkar. These gentlemen evidently thoroughly understand the situation.

THE same paper says that, as a proof of the severity of the famine in Tirhoot, an officer employed on relief-works in that district cites the significant fact that some of the emaciated peasantry there are earning from six to twelve annas a day, while the most famished coolie cannot be got to do an ordinary job for two annas, but holds out for four, where he would have got only one before the famine. A circumstance equally significant, as respects the economy which has characterised the arrangements of the Bengal Government, is the fact that one contractor alone has made a clear two lacs of rupees out of the job. "There can be no doubt," writes our informant, an officer of high standing, "that some people have made the most of the famine, and matters have been purposely much exaggerated in some places."

THE *Indian Public Opinion* publishes the following items of frontier news :—"Our Dera Ismail Khan correspondent states that the Ameer has desired Azula Khan and Azmutoola Khan to use their influence with Nowroz Khan of Lallpoora to induce him to conciliate Yakoob Khan and dissuade him from his rebellious career. The effort has, we hear, entirely failed.—On the 1st instant the Bozdar Beelooches, numbering 1,000 men, it is said attacked the Oosturrana tribe, and in the encounter which ensued the Bozdars lost 27 men killed and 6 taken prisoners; the Oosturrana tribe lost 6 men.—Our Cabul correspondent states that the works at Shereabad are being pushed on vigorously.—In the Lughman territory, which is subordinate to the Ameer of Cabul, the Nungoo and Razzrfeed tribes have revolted."

THE *Indian Public Opinion* says :—Amongst the many rumours which the news published regarding the India Office having sanctioned, the offer of certain inducements for the retirement of Colonels of the Indian Army has been the means of creating, we may mention one which has been going the rounds of Lahore, and which is said to have emanated from Calcutta, to the effect that the Secretary of State for India had sanctioned the offer of an enhanced pension, some say £600, to a limited number of Colonels, that is to say 200. This number, it is said, will include all of that rank throughout India belonging to the local services. The papers received by last mail, however, hint at a bonus or enhanced rate of pension being offered to all officers over 26 years' service, which would extend the limits of the proposal. It appears to us that the latter would have the most appreciable and advantageous effect financially, but the news the *Pioneer* and other papers have announced would rather point in favour of the accuracy of the nature of the report we have alluded to, and this view is referred to by a Calcutta contemporary, who thus puts it :—"The other course proposed, if we are rightly informed, by the India Office, is as follows: instead of viewing the transaction as compounding or commuting a heavy future Government liability, which in fact the Colonels' allowances strictly are, the officer is, in the first instance, treated as an ordinary applicant for ordinary pension, such pension being regulated by actual service in India; and, in the second, a small extra pension or bonus, in part commutation of Colonels' allowances is added thereto in full payment of all claims whatever."

THE native press, of course, attributes the dismissal of Surendranath Banarjee from the Civil Service to far other motives than those spoken of in the Government Resolution. The *Suptahik Samachar* is really sorry to find that his countrymen, labouring under the erroneous impression that all that Mr. S. N. Banarjee was guilty of was carelessness, are accusing the Government of partiality for visiting on him with so much severity a fault which is always so lightly passed over in the European members of the Civil Service. But he tells his countrymen that they are mistaken, and he thus explains to them the real reasons for which Mr. Banarjee has been removed from the service :—"In an evil hour the Government declared that it would very gladly admit into the Covenanted Civil Service natives who would pass the requisite ordeal in England. It never thought at the time that the effeminate Bengali would actually ever think of crossing the stormy sea to present himself for examination in a distant and friendless land; and it bit its lips when it found Babus Surendranath Tagore and Manomohan Bose determined to test the sincerity of its professions. For the sake of appearance, one of them was passed, but it was contrived to pluck the other. From the letters which the latter at the time addressed to the several newspapers of this country, he ought to have known how inexpedient it must be to attempt any more to hold the Government to a promise which it had made in an unguarded hour. It is usual for a host to tell his guests in courtesy that they would be always welcome to his house; but who but the veriest fool would pester him with constant visits on that account? But our countrymen are either very stupid or very shameless. They cannot, or they will not, take a hint which is always sufficient for the wise. They are persistently going up to these examinations, and as there are some really disinterested and impartial men in England, the examiners, in awe of them, are obliged to pass the really deserving. The Government is therefore reduced to the necessity of devising some means here of diminishing this daily growing number of native civilians. It was in furtherance of this great object that the acute Sir George Campbell addressed himself to the task of dispensing with the services of Mr. Banarjee, and the Secretary of State has crowned his efforts with success." The *Suptahik Samachar* concludes by advising his countrymen to take warning from the fate of Babus Kissori Chand Mitra and Surendrauath Banarjee, and to abstain from aspiring to posts which Government does not wish to confer on them, though it may deem it expedient, for State reasons, to declare these posts to be open to them.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to elect a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. James Taylor, deceased. There was a good attendance of Native Justices, the European Justices not numbering more than half a dozen. Before the proceedings commenced, there was a whisper of something unusual coming on, and he would have been a bad physiognomist who did not notice something that might be termed a sparkle in the eyes of the active Native Justices, significant of what was uppermost in their minds.

On the motion of the Hon. Narayen Wasudew, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was called to the chair.

The Chairman said—The business before the meeting is the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. James Taylor, deceased. I beg to propose, gentlemen, the name of a gentleman than whom I can boldly say there is not a man in Bombay who knows more about the municipal wants of this city—(hear, hear,)—and I will even venture to say there is not one who knows as much as he does—I mean Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. (Loud applause.) Fortunately, he is now amongst us, and at a time when important questions are to come up for consideration before the Corporation, his advice and experience will be of no small aid and value in the disposal of those questions. To say more of Mr. Crawford's qualifications, which are so well known to you, would be an insult to your understanding. (Applause.) I, therefore, propose that Mr. Arthur Crawford be elected a member of the Corporation in the place of Mr. James Taylor, deceased.

The Hon'ble Narayen Wasudew said—If any one takes a calm and dispassionate review of Mr. Crawford's municipal administration, I am convinced he would come to the conclusion that Mr. Crawford has conferred everlasting benefits upon this city. (Hear, hear) I second the proposition.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee—I would ask if Mr. Crawford has been consulted and agreed to become a member of the Corporation. I don't know if the proposed nomination will be considered a compliment to him or not.

The Chairman—He has not been consulted, but the great interest he still takes in the municipal affairs of this city will, I think, induce him to serve on the Corporation.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy said that, with all deference to Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee, he thought that as to the compliment to Mr. Crawford in electing him, the feeling of the meeting would show what it was.

Mr. Martin Wood said it was becoming to make some passing reference to the occasion which had called them together; and though he had nothing to say against the compliment intended to be passed to the gentleman who was proposed, it was fitting to remember the civic qualifications of the deceased gentleman, his great industry, the eager and constant attention he paid to the municipal affairs of this city, and the firmness which he always manifested in the discussion of important questions. They must remember that, whether he supported or opposed a proposed measure, he was actuated with a pure and earnest public spirit. (Hear, hear.) These were qualities in him that are not very common; and in filling up a vacancy caused by his death, the Justices should strive to select a worthy successor. (Hear, hear.) He had just then heard at second hand (Mr. Wood arrived after the chairman's proposition had been made) the name that had been proposed; and he must say he was astounded at it. It was said on a recent occasion that a gentleman like Mr. Hamilton Maxwell would not serve on the Town Council, probably because he had much to do; but he (Mr. Wood) would now propose that Mr. Maxwell be elected a member of the Corporation, which would not make so great a demand upon his time.

Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Narayen Wasudew said he had called upon Mr. Maxwell and asked him to allow his name to be put forward, but he declined.

Mr. Wood—What, both as to the Town Council and the Corporation?

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Yes, both. I think it is absurd to propose a gentleman without consulting him.

Mr. Wood thereupon proposed Captain Morland; and Mr. Patrick Ryan seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Mr. Chairman, will you be good enough to ask the proposer and seconder whether Captain Morland is qualified to be a member of the Corporation?

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee—You will remember that nobody put the question as regarded Mr. Crawford.

The Chairman (on a hint)—Captain Morland is a Fellow of the University, and is therefore qualified.

Mr. Wood's amendment found only four European voters, and was lost. Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was carried almost unanimously. The meeting then separated.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 9th May 1874.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	86,172	1	0
Merchandize	3,77,834	1	0
Electric Telegraph	715	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	602	8	0
Total Rs.	4,65,322	10	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles ... Total Rs.	4,27,001	8	2
Increase Rs.	38,321	1	10

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

SHARP fellows these Bank-wallahs are! If there is a holiday knocking about the world they try to get it, and their success is something I envy. A notable instance of their ability in crediting themselves with an extra holiday is before you in your advertising columns—"Notice—The undermentioned Banks will observe Friday and Saturday, the 22nd and 23rd inst., as holidays in honour of the Queen's Birthday" &c, Two days' holiday in honour of the Queen's birthday is not by any means a bad idea. I suppose Her Majesty must have been born at a ticklish point of the twenty-four hours of the day, when it was impossible to say whether she was born "yesterday night" or "early this morning," and hence the Bankers are determined that there shall be no mistake about it when they hold Her Majesty's birth-day! I am sorry that Her Majesty's hour of birth could not have been more distinctive, say, some hour in the middle of the day, when everybody would easily have known that she was born on such and such a day. By being born at such an hour as to make it doubtful whether, to be on the safe side, extremely loyal persons should not hold two days' holiday in honour of her birthday, she is the means of causing considerable interruption to trade, for of course I and a good many other people with enormous Bank accounts are compelled perforce to do no commercial business on one of the two days which the Bank gentlemen have determined to hold as the Queen's Birthday. I wish their loyalty were not so inconvenient, and really I believe it would be possible to exist as good subjects without spreading a legitimate holiday over two days. At the same time the loyalty of the Bank gentlemen is admirable, just as it would be beyond all praise if they were to resolve to keep Her Majesty's birthday on three hundred and sixty-five days of the year.

THE doctors are at it again—all differing as heartily as ever—and all as frigidly polite while holding out their pills for each other to swallow. One of the great points now in dispute in the sanitary question is apparently as to how the wind blows upon the shore at Worlee, and whether much of the filth that Mr. Pedder proposes to be emptied into the sea at Worlee would not be carried by the tide against some of the small but numerously inhabited peninsulas which jut out between Worlee and the Alibag side of the Harbour. Your sanitary reformers are all generally dreadfully earnest men, no matter whether it be the man who gruffly says he likes a good strong stink because he thinks it healthy, or he who threatens to die of horrified apoplexy whenever anybody whispers in his vicinity the subject of defective sanitation. I am therefore nervous about approaching those gentleman with any suggestion. But humbly, crawlingly, contritely, I beg to lay at their feet a hint regarding one of the points at issue, namely, that of determining the way the tide runs. Let the sanitary rivals appoint a day; let them on that day strip near the place on the Worlee foreshore from which Mr. Pedder wishes his mighty sewer to debouch; let them enter the water, turn upon their backs, smile placidly at the golden sun overhead, and then quietly allow themselves to be carried whithersoever the tide listeth. If any man is seen to kick out so as to justify the suspicion that he is endeavouring to go against the natural current and therefore attempting to defeat the sanitary theories of some of his opponents, let him be compelled to sit ever afterwards in perfect silence in the Corporation and Town Council, and to write not one single line in any newspaper on the subject of sanitation for the rest of his days. Of course if any of the disputants are fairly stranded near Breach Candy, or Malabar Point, or Colaba Point then he will be justified in arguing that such would assuredly be the direction which all solid nuisances would be compelled to take if shot into the sea in the manner suggested by Mr. Pedder. I need hardly say that such an experiment would prove both popular and practical.

YOU remarked truly the other day that a number of vessels were making very long passages to Bombay this year, and already some of them are so long overdue that hopes of their ever arriving may be given up. This is owing to the inexorable influences of wind and wave which no seaman can guard against; but there are some contingencies which cautious sailors can always provide for by a little expense and a little thoughtfulness. One of these is running short of water. No ship's crew need now-a-days be compelled to endure the agonies of thirst. Once upon a time it was a serious thing for sailors if their barrels of water were staved in or swept overboard, and such circumstances formed a fine theme for the skill of novelists in describing men sucking their boots for moisture and doing a number of other rather hopeless actions. But now a condenser on board is always sufficient to provide against a water famine. Most captains are aware of this, and would not think of putting to sea without a condenser, but occasionally circumstances transpire to show that men may still be reckless upon such a point. Just the other day a ship arrived in Bombay with the men on board reduced to a state of great misery because they had run short of water. The ship made an exceptionally long passage out, by the Cape, taking nearly 180 days to do what is generally done in 120, and all the drinking water was finished long before the ship reached this harbour. There was no condenser on board, and a terrible state of affairs stared the men in the face. Fortunately, however, rain came on, and they were able to catch a good deal of it. But its condition soon grew very bad, and when the ship arrived in Bombay it was as black as ink and undrinkable by any but desperate men. The pilot who happened to go out to the ship to bring it into harbour happened to ask for a drink of water. Something was brought to him; he looked at it, and said, "No, thankye—he would prefer to wait till he got to Bombay—he did'nt want to die just then, as he had a wife and family!" Had that rain not fallen the consequences would have been terrible, as hot seas are not the most favourable places to thirst in.

I WAS glad to notice that you said a good word for Arthur Peile's memory. The freaks of death have seldom been more forcibly brought before the public of Bombay than they have by his unexpected decease. His strong-built frame, as it was seen stripped in the football field, will long be remembered by Bombayites interested in the revival of the game in this city. You said well when you said there was no better football player in India than he. I can call him to mind now, the leader of his side, and the finest half-back on the field. The ball flies pass the forwards; it gives a hop; Arthur Peile catches it, and makes for the opposite goal, followed by the eager men on the other side. This man seems to be about to catch him, but Peile dodges and passes on: another is similarly treated by him, and amid shouts of, "Go it, Peile!" "Bravo, Peile!" he nears the goal. Here half-a-dozen set on him; but this one he gets away from, leaving a portion of his jersey behind; this other he gets away from on paying a similar penalty; by vigorous dodging and wresting he at last gets clear again, and, flying behind the goal with "streamers out" and shoulders bare touches down amid the cheers of the spectators and the, "Well done, Peile" even of his defeated opponents. This is what I have seen Arthur Peile do over and over again. Who could have thought that this sturdy young fellow would be the first to be taken away among all the crowd of other football players? I daresay the legal profession will miss Mr. Peile, because he was a rising, sound lawyer; his friends will also miss him because of his social attractions; but I am sure no class of people will regret his death more than the foot-ball players, among whom he was the leading spirit. Last season the club would have been badly off had Peile as well as Tennant been away. It was chiefly owing to his energy and discrimination of players that many an interesting match was played; it was chiefly by him that many a piece of brilliant play was executed. I suppose the Foot-ball Club Committee will soon be meeting to organise arrangements for the coming monsoon campaign, and I would suggest that their first duty should be to put on record the great loss which the Bombay football players feel has been inflicted upon the game in this city by the death of last season's Captain. I expected that in my humble duties as your "Tatler" I would have, this year as I had last, to record many a good run or true kick by Arthur Peile, but, alas! fate is inexorable.

SOME Goanese gentleman, who is probably connected with the culinary department, has written to his favourite newspaper to deny what I told you regarding Goa and its Irishmen. I need scarcely say, however, that what I told you was correct. The correspondent from whom I drew my information assures me that not only were my statements just, but they might have gone a little further, and still been within the truth. A short time ago he stayed in Goa for a fortnight, and visited nearly all the churches there both during and after services. At every church he noticed, on leaving it, that at least four-fifths of the males had the popular *beedee* in their mouths. At one church-door in Bardez he noticed a beggarwoman making a small amount of money by permitting the departing worshippers to light their *beedees* from a burning piece of firewood which she held up to them. At Taligaum, about six miles from the new capital of Goa, he asked permission to visit a church, and got it, and when he entered he was a little astonished to see the sexton puffing contentedly at his *beedee* all the time he was pointing the traveller's attention to the various ecclesiastical decorations. His feelings of propriety were so touched that he remonstrated with the sexton. But the latter smiled, evidently at his companion's ignorance, and puffed even more contentedly than before, as he said it was a common thing in Goa for the priests and sextons to smoke inside churches when no services were being held in them. The traveller endeavoured to remember some principle upon which to account for this simple practice, and found he had a choice of two—"To the pure all things are pure," or "*Ex fumo dare lucem.*" He was about to indulge in appropriate reflections, but the fragrance of the *beedee* suddenly penetrated his nostrils, and his cogitations, like so many others, ended in smoke. It must not be supposed that this traveller visited the churches in Goa only to look at the beedee-smokers, for he is a strong admirer of the decorative art, and had visited Goa to see some magnificent specimens in the older convents and churches which he had heard a great deal about. He was quite pleased with the result of his trip, and begs to assure those who have similar tastes, that in and about Goa some grand specimens are to be found of the decorative art in wood. By the way, he visited a family chapel in Panjim called the private family chapel of Dom Christovan, a knight of great renown in older times. The chapel is very small, being only about ten feet square. Happening one morning, on his return from a walk, to look into the chapel, he was naturally a little astonished to see a priest standing at the foot of the altar chatting, in a high tone of voice, with some ladies (*mestisos*), upon the topics of the day. After a time the priest retired to dress for service, and the ladies kept up the talk, giggling and laughing quite unsanctimoniously. In a short time another lady entered the church and was welcomed with a kiss on the cheek by each of the other ladies. On returning to his hotel our traveller mused on what he had seen, and made certain inquiries at the son of his host, who told him that *mestisos* were rather unmannerly, but that it was a common thing in Goa to hold conversation in the churches, and that even in the Governor-General's private chapel it was common enough to chat away during the service. The host went further, and mentioned how he remembered a former Governor once hailing from the choir to the Postmaster, who was seated some distance off, to ask whether the European mail had arrived yet! I daresay there are many other beautiful customs in Goa which it would be interesting to mention, but if on a future occasion I choose to do so, I hope there shall be no occasion for "Goanese" gentlemen to throw their saucepans at me through the medium of the *Times of India*.

THERE is ordinarily something very impressive in the array of titles of a Hindoo University graduate, and a person with so many of them as my friend Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, "Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat, Master of Arts of the Bombay University, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee, a Fellow of the Bombay University, late Professor of Sanscrit in the Deccan College at Poona, teacher of Latin, and formerly a holder of a Fellowship in the Elphinstone College," must, I cannot help thinking, be a very grand and unapproachable being. If I had as many titles as these—if I could soar beyond the honorary degree of A. S. S., which, in company with many other students, I received I am afraid to say how many years ago—I would cock my beaver considerably and drag a pretty long coat tail of dignity behind me for anybody to trample upon if he dared. I do not wonder that my friend Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit has a high opinion of himself; my only wonder is that everybody else has not. I think I hear you ask, Who dares not to have admiration, awe, what not, for Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit? I answer in tears—The G. I. P. Railway Company. On the 10th July last—O ever memorable date of sorrow!—Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit took a second-class ticket from Poona to Bombay. When he arrived at Lanowlee, a railway servant named Martin had the audacity to approach him and say, "You must get out of the carriage, Sir, as it is reserved for ladies." Naturally astonished at such a bold request, Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, feeling all the nobility of soul which ought to belong to a Fellow of the Bombay University, late Professor of Sanscrit, &c., &c., refused to get out, because he knew better—that the carriage was not reserved for ladies. Meantime two ladies were standing on the platform ready to step into the carriage should Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit be so good as give it up. The bad Martin brought the station-master. To him also did the noble Shunker Pandurang Pundit refuse to get out, even to oblige a lady. Then the station-master, with villainous effrontery, called Mr. Maurice, the District Superintendent, who also asked Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit to leave the carriage as it was reserved for ladies. The luggage of one of the ladies was by this time put into the carriage, and she herself had stepped into it, whereupon Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, with a politeness and depth of humour which only a person with his acquirements could possess, said he did not intend to eat her. Mr. Maurice seemed to think that this was an assertion which should not be accepted too implicitly, and insisted upon Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit leaving the carriage. Finally those vile oppressors of a free and noble mind, the police, appeared, and "yielding to superior numbers," Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit left the carriage. When he got the opportunity he very properly wrote to Government, his mabap, telling them to what indignities he had been subjected by a vile horde, none of whom probably could say they were a Latin teacher, a fellow of the Bombay University, a Deputy Magistrate, &c., &c. He concluded his letter to Government by the trust that "it had sufficient confidence in his veracity not to require further proofs of the facts in question." With a fair-play to the implicated servants of the Railway Company which was very commendable, considering who the terrible complainant was, Government assumed that every assertion in Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit's heart-rending epic was true and told him it "greatly regretted that you should have been subjected to discourteous treatment at the hands of the officials of the G. I. P. Railway Company. The Government cannot interfere further than to express their disapproval of the Company's conduct." With the example before me of Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea, the now distinguished Civil Servant, I am not astonished that, when in due course of time Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pandit sued the Railway Company for Rs. 520 as *solatium* for his injured feelings, some of the "facts" so confidently and "veraciously" set before Government turned out in evidence to be mere assertions; but these, in the case of so illustrious a personage as Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, I cannot condemn, as they are but the emanations of a trained and educated imagination. The trial, which came off at Poona, was a remarkable one. That able young inferior-grade magistrate, Mr. Fernandez, was the judge. In due time, Mr. Fernandez gave his judgment, and in due time, as was proper, the brilliant production appeared in the *Times of India*. I recommend a perusal of it to all students of forensic literature. The grammar, the logical deductions introduced by some thousand "hences" and "therefores;" the unbiassed hypotheses—all are alike worthy of—who shall I say? Worthy of Mr. Fernandez and the learned plaintiff—I can bestow no higher praise. I have studied that judgment, and am delighted to find that the learned judge shares Government's admiration for Mr. Shunker Pandurang and sympathy for the sufferings he had undergone even according to his own showing. To be sure, there are some little flaws in it—for instance, a great deal is made by the judge about the lad Martin sticking up a "reserved" board on the train at Lanowlie, although Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit's plaint and the evidence of his own witnesses agree that it was a Hindoo named Trimbuck who did so; and again, he also relies somewhat on a section which has been repealed. But these are trifling defects on the whole. What a reader will most admire in the judgment is the happy way in which all the male witnesses for the Company are assumed to be tyrannous or perjured, and the female one (one of the ladies for whom Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit refused to leave the carriage) a person of "weak head." Mr. Cleveland, pretty well known in Bombay as a solicitor, is accused of ignorance of law, of putting "leading questions," of conducting the case for the Company in a manner not quite approved of by professional etiquette, of inconsistency, and so on. Mr. Cleveland's reputation must now fall for ever before the trenchant blows of Mr. Fernandez, and as he is an elderly man with a family, I could wish that Mr. Fernandez had spared him. The magistrate, I may remark, believed that all the railway servants were afraid to give favourable evidence for the illustrious Mr. Shunker Pandurung Pundit, lest they should lose their situations—a very just conclusion, which could even be extended to prove that acting judges or small magistrates might be afraid to give judgments in a manner adverse to what Government had already openly approved of. I congratulate Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit on the issue of his case, and hope that the next title he will add to his already formidable list will be Master of Etiquette and Courtesy to European Ladies.

MR. FORJETT ON THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "NATIVE OPINION."

DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged to you for your kind allusion to me in the "Native Opinion" of the 1st of March last, with reference to the unfortunate riots in Bombay. There are, however, two errors you have fallen into in your article which I beg you will kindly allow me to correct. You ask "Is it not perfectly well known that the Mohurrum festivals have always, and every year, been a source of great anxiety to the Government and that fighting among the various sections of the Mahommedan community, such as Moguls, Shiahs, Soonees, and others take place nearly every year." If this is intended to apply to Bombay, I beg to state, that during the nine years I was in charge of the police, the Mohurrum passed off without a single street row and without its being necessary to take a single individual, Mahommedan or Hindoo or any other, into custody. It was more than they dared have done to create a breach of the peace. As to the Mohurrum being a source of *great* anxiety to the Government, I do not think, during my time, the Government gave itself *any* concern in the subject.

You state also "Mr. Forjett did not enjoin the priests, but had a meeting in which they were made responsible that nothing will happen." I beg to state that I always felt quite strong enough, with the police alone, to maintain the quiet of Bombay, and never thought it necessary to have recourse to any meeting with the priests of any community. And though it had been the practise from time immemorial to have strong detachments of military, European and native, to preserve order during the Mohurrum, I peremptorily dispensed with them, and *would not* have them during even the time of the Indian Mutiny.

It is possible that your allusion to the meeting with priests has reference to the gathering of the leading members of the Mahommedan community called by me during the Mohurrum, for three successive years, after taking charge of the police. If so, the enclosed B will give you some idea of the object with which such meetings were convened.

I beg you will do me the favour of allowing this letter to appear in your columns.—I remain, &c.

C. FORJETT.

Lane End, High Wycomb, Bucks.
7th March 1874.

INDIAN NEWS.

LOSS OF THE P.S. DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.—A rumour was current in town on Sunday night to the effect that the P.S. Duke of Sutherland had been totally lost in the Rangoon River. It is stated that the steamer was proceeding to Rangoon to load with rice, and that the captain had commenced throwing over board his ballast preparatory to taking in cargo, when the vessel touched on a sand-bank and capsized. All hands are said to have been drowned, with the exception of six men, who managed to cling to portions of the wreck. This had not been confirmed up to last night. —*Indian Daily News*, May 12.

We are glad to learn from Wynaad that much rain has fallen in all the districts, and that the crops are certain to prove much better than many expected after such a long spell of drought. A correspondent writing from S. E. Wynaad on the 7th, says: "The long-looked-for rain has at last come. It was ushered in on the 25th ultimo, with the usual hail and thunder-storm, and for the past two days the weather has assumed quite a monsoonish appearance, with small continuous rain and mist. It is to be hoped the former will not increase in heaviness, or the blossom, which is full-blown, will sustain serious damage by being knocked off before it has set. The crops, on the whole, as far as this district is concerned, nevertheless promise to be good. The estates never looked better or more healthy than at present. A great deal of sickness still provails, but the place will soon turn healthy after more rain. Grain has become very dear; raggie could not be purchased for less than Rs. 7-8 per *pullah* last market-day. Many of the estates are laying in large supplies for the monsoon, as it is expected the prices will go up considerably. Rs. 5 is being paid in advance for stocks to be delivered by the 15th June, by which time it is presumed labourers will be flocking in abundantly.

"A fine elephant, a tusker, was trapped about 10 days ago in a pit, on the Glenrock Estate. I have not seen him, but am told that he is a monster standing about eleven feet in height. Every preparation is being made to get him out into an enclosure, and then have him properly secured. He is said to take his food very quietly. Capt. Godfrey and the Nellumber Rajah have, I believe, been asked to lend one or two of their tame elephants to drag the captive out of the pit. I would not mind witnessing the process, but at a respectable distance. The brute is valued at rupees 2,000.

"The shares of the Alpha Gold Company are, I am told, being rapidly taken up. The fact of three experienced men being on the direction and the 'Manager's' letter in your last issue ought to inspire confidence. I wish it every success, and hope ere long to hear that its most sanguine expectations are being realized. If it proves a success, we shall probably hear of an 'Omega' Coffee Company."

Since receiving the above information, we have learnt that the rain has ceased, that there is no reason to fear a failure of the coffee-blossom, on account of the late continuous rain. If we are fortunate enough to have no more cyclones, the prospects of the Wynaad coffee-planters may be considered bright indeed.—*Neilgherry Courier*, May 12.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially a high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found, from combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. Th above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Sibara Mills, Brick Lane, London; Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE MURDER CASE AT POONA.

(Deccan Herald.)

IN our issue of the 11th instant, we mentioned that two men of the Kolee tribe named Rama wullad Sukharam and his nephew Gunnoo wullad Dhondee had been convicted at the Criminal Sessions at Poona, and sentenced by the presiding Judge, N. M. W. Daniel, Esq, to be hanged; the sentence being, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, subject to the confirmation of the Judges of the High Court. The crime for which these two men are about to suffer the last penalty of the law, was one of great atrocity, and the evidence showed great premeditation and ingenuity of design in carrying it into execution. The victim in this case was a village Marwarree residing in the Mawuls, some thirty miles from Poona, in which part of the district the Kolees and Ramoosees have been very turbulent for some months past. Rama, the first-named offender, confessed his guilt both before the committing Magistrate, Dr. Fraser, and the Sessions Court, but pleaded provocation as the cause of his having deprived the unhappy man of his life. According to his statement, the Marwarree had promised to lend him a sum of money for the marriage expenses of a member of his family, but which promise, when the time came, he had failed to redeem; this led to an alteration between them, and the prisoner Rama declared that the Marwarree had insulted him to such a degree as to be utterly unbearable, and that this had provoked him to the commission of the crime for which he is shortly to suffer death. That the prisoner did receive some provocation from the Marwarreee there is, we believe, no doubt, but whatever it was it occurred so long as eight days before the murder, which was one of peculiar atrocity. Rama and the second prisoner Gunnoo (most probably assisted by some other persons of the same tribe who have not yet been traced) contrived to carry off the wretched Marwarree into the jungle, whence they took him to the top of a hill at some distance from the village and hurled him down a precipice some 150 feet in depth, and thus killed him on the spot. In his confession, Rama took the whole blame of the murder upon himself, fully admitting that he had murdered the deceased in revenge for the insults which the latter had heaped upon him, and he tried hard to exculpate his nephew, the prisoner Gunnoo, who he declared was innocent of any complicity in the crime. The evidence against the latter was, however, quite clear as to his guilt, and the jury returned an unanimous verdict convicting both of them of the crime of murder.

As that part of the Poona districts in which this murder was committed has for a considerable time past been in a very disturbed state from the ravages of these freebooters, it was considered necessary to make a very severe example in the present case, in order to deter the Kolees and Ramoosees from the commission of such atrocities as these men have been proved guilty of. In consequence, therefore, of a suggestion from Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Scott, the District Superintendent of Police, which has been approved of by the District Magistrate, the Police Commissioner, S. D., and the Acting Sessions Judge of Poona, the sentence of death on the two murderers Rama and Gunnoo, will, on its being confirmed by the High Court, be carried out at the village near which the murder was committed, instead of at the usual place of execution in front of the City Jail of Poona.

Colonel Scott, and the District Police under him, is still hunting the bands of robbers that have been committing numerous raids upon the villages in the Mawul and Kheir talookas; and at that officer's recommendation, a reward of Rs. 500 has been placed by Government on the head of the principal leader of these freebooters, and rewards of Rs. 250 each on the heads of two others, whether taken dead or alive. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this will have the desired effect, and that the depredations of these outlaws will shortly be entirely suppressed. These men and their followers—said to be some 150 or 200 in number—have taken refuge amongst the hilly fastnesses of the Ghaut range, from whence it is almost impossible for the police, unassisted, to dislodge them. Colonel Scott is, however, by his very excellent arrangements, in combination with the police of the Tanna and Ahmednugger districts, most effectually keeping the whole of these outlaws in check; and it is most probable that he will shortly succeed in reducing them to submission; and completely break up the several bands now hiding in the jungles bordering on the three districts of Poona, Nuggur, and Tanna.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

MR. FORBES ON THE FAMIN

SIR GARNET J. WOLSELEY, BART., K.C.B.

(Vanity Fair.)

A soldier who has seen much service, who is young and able, who has been successful, and who has been rewarded in full proportion to his achievements, is a phenomenon in the British Army. Yet such a one is Sir Garnet Wolseley. And what is more remarkable is that he owes his advancement and his rewards, not to any family influence or any backstairs prompting, but to himself alone. Like all successful men, he has gained much from Fortune; yet he owes it not to her, for what help he has had from her has been by himself boldly taken, not borrowed or given while he slept. For indeed he has never slept since he began life. Most men might be or might do something did they but seize one chance in ten of those they have, but this is a man who has never missed a single chance. From the time when, a lad of eighteen, he entered the Army, he has adventured himself and spent himself wholly in every direction that offered. Before he was twenty he had led a storming party in Burmah, and received a desperate wound and an honourable mention in despatches. The next year he was in the Crimea, where he was wounded again, and would indeed have been left for dead had he not himself loudly asserted his vitality. Hurried off immediately after to India, he was in most of the great battles of the Mutiny, including that which relieved Lucknow. He was in the China War too, and by that time he had already made his value felt to so good a purpose that he had become a Lieutenant-Colonel at the very early age of twenty-seven. A little later he was in Canada, where he soon became almost idolised, and where, after much playing at hide and seek with the Fenian invaders, he established a reputation as an independent expeditionary general by going up the country and back again without the loss or drunkenness of a man. Being looked upon thenceforth as a coming General of promise, he was put at a desk in the Horse Guards as Assistant-Adjutant-General; but even here his restless activity asserted itself in various ways, and by the use of the pen he kept still before the world the man who for the moment was divorced from the sword. Equally at home in the personal economy of the soldier, and the more extended problems of high politics, Sir Garnet (as he now already was) wrote upon both with equal shrewdness and success, as he would have written upon any subject in or out of creation rather than do nothing. A quick, eager man, with a feeling of power, he could not rest, but must ever be asserting his existence, pressing between other men's shoulders, and pushing to the front with the confidence of one persuaded that he shall play a worthy part there. At last his great opportunity came. The violence and lawlessness of the Government had brought about a war on the Gold Coast, Sir Garnet had written some very excellent papers on it, and he seemed marked out in every way as the man who could deal with the difficulty. The Ministry sent him out therefore in the belief that he would organise native levies and make Peace. But Sir Garnet knew better than that, and before he had been a fortnight on the coast he wrote home for British troops and made war. As there was just then nothing in the newspapers, all the Editors with one accord clamoured for the immediate despatch of regiment and special correspondents. It was felt that here was a great opportunity for England and the Penny Papers. The country had lost reputation in Europe by falsely betraying France, by submitting to a gross violation of public faith on the part of Russia, and by making a fraudulent bargain to pay tribute to America. Here was an opportunity to regain all the lost position by fighting a mob of Ashantees armed with seven-and-sixpenny muskets. So the troops were sent and the papers thenceforth were filled with more print than ten Waterloos would have produced. The English prestige has been, as was anticipated, entirely regained by it; and it is now patent to all the world that having burnt Coomassie, we can when we will burn also St. Petersburg or Berlin.

Of Sir Garnet's share in this business there is only to be said that he did the work he undertook to do right well. Heart and soul he threw himself into it, as is his wont. To the Ashantees he was known as "the man who won't stop," and having with him a few splendid troops and a certain splendid officer, he met and conquered not only the enemy, which was little, but the climate, the country, the distance and the time, which were the greatest elements in the problem he had to solve. He has shown himself a great General on a small scale, he has earned thoroughly well the rewards he has gained and to those who cavil at their amount it may be answered that he has received them as an advanced payment for the services which all men look to him to render if ever a really serious occasion should arise.

Sir Garnet is of genial and engaging commerce, modest in private life and popular, of handsome face, of the slight spare build that denotes the hard-worker, and of the small stature that Nature commonly gives to great men. One day he too will be a great man should an opportunity ever be afforded him more real than one created by journalistic famine. For he has greater qualities in him than are yet suspected, or than he has yet had occasion to show. He has time before him, for he is yet but forty-one. Although born in Ireland he comes of an old Staffordshire family, and it is not one of his least claims to judgment that he has brought into this country as his wife one of the prettiest and most charming Canadian young ladies ever imported.

JEHU JUNIOR.

UNDER FLYING SEAL.

(Vanity Fair.)

LONDON, APRIL 17TH.

My dear Charley,—Everyone was thrown into a fever of excitement last week by the rumour of Mr. Disraeli's projected matrimonial alliance, and I never saw the "Peerage" at the Club in such constant request. Old Cackler assured me that he had known it a "month ago," but since the official denial he has darkly hinted at various reasons for "breaking off the match."

You will not be surprised to hear that the Duchess of Teck has increased the Royal Family of this country. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are to be present on the 25th at a concert for the benefit of Ashantee widows and orphans at the Albert Hall. The Cambridge dons and undergraduates are looking forward to a Royal visit during the coming May Term. The Prince of Wales has hitherto been a constant visitor at Christ Church; Trinity ought to be sometimes honoured with his presence, "only," as Chalker says, "the attractions are not so great." The Czar is said to be induced to visit us by three attractions—viz., the Derby, the Woolwich Arsenal, and his daughter; but it is said on pretty good authority that a little dust-throwing on the Central Asian question is the real cause of the Imperial peregrination. Tomioffsky tells me that the Duchess considers the Isle of Wight very like the Crimea, and he says that the Czar has made serious objections to the insufficient accommodation of Clarence House. The Duke and Duchess will therefore have the use of St. James's Palace for their grand receptions. We confidently expect Prince Arthur to be one of the first generals of the age. He has passed through the stages of engineering and infantry, and is about to master the mysteries of cavalry. My young friend, Charley Tufto, at present of the R.M.A., Woolwich, tells me that the Prince Imperial is very fond of practical jokes, and on my asserting H.I.H. to be very clever, made a wry face. That young Tufto is a most detrimental young fellow.

Lord Radstock seems to be making a sensation at St. Petersburg, and yet he never did so at the Polytechnic. Lord de Grey is at Cannes, but his Parliamentary and pigeon-shooting duties will doubtless soon bring about his return. Lady Brett had a pleasant little dance on Tuesday. There have been several county balls of course, but London has been emptied for the Easter holidays.

The St. James's Theatre is to be the scene to-night of some amateur performances for the benefit of the sufferers by Saxby's high tide. The cast seems particularly good; let us hope that the audience will be so too. This theatre, by the way, opens shortly with comedy and opera bouffe. Why do undertakings launched on its boards never seem to succeed?

My friend Smallbore has been at Boscombe, a rising watering-place somewhere in the vicinity of Bournemouth, and already boasting a mineral spa and an excellent hotel. He tells me that he visited Sir Percy Shelley's theatricals at the Manor House. In "Two Loves and a Life" Sir Charles Young was (according to Smallbore) unnatural, Mrs. Monckton stagey, and Sir Percy Shelley alone suited to his part; the scenery, however, being really excellent. Mrs. Ross Church seems to have made a "hit" as Miss Yellowleaf in the "Bengal Tiger," and she further appeared as a young prince in a burlesque.

Shifter is much disappointed with the "School for Scandal" at the Prince of Wales's, though he says the piece has cost eight thousand pounds to produce. Many of the dresses came from Paris, and much of the furniture from Wardour Street. Lady Teazle's black boy (loaned for the occasion by a gallant officer) and diamonds are much appreciated by the ladies, as is also her magnificent lace.

The success of "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon" has of course caused numerous adaptations to be made. We have "Peacock's Holiday" at the Court; are to have "Mont Blanc" at the Haymarket, and I understand that Mr. Toole has accepted a third version under the title of "Tittlebat's Trip."

I hear a strange story to the effect that a son of a noble house is at the present time appearing, though most effectually disguised, to "crowded audiences" on the boards of a metropolitan theatre. He is not to be confounded with the organ-grinding "Irish nobleman," who I can most positively assert is not Lord Desart.

The O'Flaherty says that the walls of Dublin are at the present minute adorned with notices calling upon Irishmen to attend a national meeting at the Rotunda, and further stating that "Ladies are admitted irrespective of *sex*!" The Duke of Abercorn was, it is now said, unwilling to accept the Lord-Lieutenancy for reasons very different to those stated at first.

Mr. Standish is to give up the mastership of the New Forest hounds, to the great regret of Hampshire men, who swear by the "bog and heath" country. Sir Reginald Graham is to succeed him. Lord Wolverton seems to have profited by his experience as "whip" to the Liberal pack, and Oxfence tells me that he has had some capital runs with his lordship's bloodhounds. By the way, there is great terror in some districts, among others round Macclesfield and Chichester, from the outbreak of hydrophobia, or has Grantley Berkely calls it, "canine madness." Ladies are ruthlessly sacrificing lap-dogs to preventive poison.

Lord Harrington, I hear, is about to hunt the wild deer in the New Forest with bloodhounds, and much summer sport is expected from this new kind of chase.

There is unwonted activity at Cowes, and everybody who owns a yacht seems determined to put her in commission a month earlier this year than ever was previously known. I am sorry to hear that Mr. Bischoffsheim has sold his big new steamer for £17,000, for so thorough a salt would have been a great gain to the yachting world. The Thames Yacht Club intend I hear to take Egypt, which if they do will enable them entirely to cut out the Squadron in point of garden.

Apropos of Cowes, you will be glad to learn that the prospect of its being ruined by the sale in building-lots of the Ward Estate has passed away. Young Mr. Ward now declines to become a priest, or to cut off the entail, so that the property will be kept together, and Cowes will not be invaded to any alarming extent by cockney villas.

You will be sorry to hear of Mrs. Charles Finch's death from the effects of her first confinement. Great sympathy is felt for her popular young husband, who had been married but little more than a year. Mrs. Finch's death will cause Lord Grosvenor's majority celebrations at Eaton Hall to be postponed. The Four-in-Hand Club have to mourn the death of Mr. Saure Morrit, whose coach was always one of the most successful "turn outs" on field-days at Hyde Park Corner.

Lord Walter Campbell has married Miss Olivia Milns H.R.H., the Princess Louise very graciously attending the wedding breakfast of her new sister-in-law. Sir Herewald Wake wedded Miss St. Aubyn on Tuesday, the Wake "knot" being, as Smalbore observed, "on this occasion tied by Hymen."

I have just heard a good-natured remark on the impending marriage of the well-known Mr. John Smith with the equally well-known Lady Mary Brown. A lady said, "I don't like either of them, but I am delighted at the marriage, since two of the most disagreeable people in London will now be rolled into one."

Lord Inchiquin is going to bring forward the grievances of Irish peers during the comiog session. Their Irish lordships seem to forget that their peerages, as originally created, gave them no right to sit in the Upper House of the United Kingdom. It must, however, I confess, be somewhat aggravating for the lineal descendant of Brian Boru or Phelim O'Reeks to be second to an ennobled cotton-spinner or banker.

The Lord Mayor is, in view of his ball on the 29th, an exceedingly popular personage at the present moment. Do you remember how, on the occasion of the Shah's visit, certain of our friends rushed to inscribe their names at the Guildhall? Do you also remember their imprecations at receiving no invitations to the City ball? Some people will, however, never take a hint.

A young lady of my acquaintance keeps a photograph book, on the first page of which are the portraits of four bachelor friends. Underneath is written "My team." There is such a thing as having too many strings to one's bow.

The member for a town somewhere in the south of England has been "pilled" at the Reform. Are the Home Rulers carrying out their threat? By the way, the same individual applied to Mr. Gladstone before the Radical exodus for a baronetcy and was actually refused! This is a fact.

The collection of the Marquis of Salamanca has fetched some great prices at Christie's. Imagine £530 for a large round dish, illustrative of the book of Genesis! There are to be some very gorgeous jewels brought to the hammer shortly, the "property of a lady of rank."

As to your promotion I sincerely wish that you may get it, but small German Courts are not conducive to that end.

I have just had recalled to me a not very old story of Sir Garnet Wolseley. At one of the recent series of autumn Manœuvres Sir Garnet was appointed to have the officers' baggage weighed, and to see that each kit was within the prescribed limit. That of a certain officer exceeded it; he pleaded hard to be allowed to take it all as the excess was very slight, but Sir Garnet was inexorable. "You must reduce it, sir," was all the answer he gave. "Then," exclaimed the officer "I'll take out the only useless thing in it—there it is," saying which he drew out and flung away a copy of Sir Garnet's own work, "The Soldier's Pocketbook!"—Yours ever, PHILIP.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

MR. BRIGHT is not only the greatest master of pathos in the House of Commons: he is also the greatest humorist. He does not lay himself out to be "funny," like Mr. Bernal Osborne, or even like Mr. Disraeli, who is nothing if not amusing. Mr. Bright's humorous sayings come spontaneously, and seem, when they are fitted into the speech he is building up, as if they had been chosen on the spot because they were the very stones that gave to the structure an added symmetry and strength; and not, as in other hands good things often look, as if they were ornamental bricks fashioned at home with loving care and brought down to the House wrapped up in tissue paper lest they should get scratched or have their meretricious glaze dimmed. I have no doubt that Mr. Bright prepares the *bon mots* of his great speeches as carefully as any other man. But there is this difference between him and some others,—that the others are palpably relieved when they have safely delivered themselves of their treasures; whereas Mr. Bright, whilst he does justice by emphasis to his own points, is never himself dazzled by their brightness. When Sir William Harcourt was Mr. Vernon Harcourt he often enlivened a debate by some really sparkling epigrams: but their force was more than half lost upon the House by the circumstance that the speaker was himself so tickled with his own fancies that he generally prefaced their expression by an audible chuckle. Mr. Bright's humour is not sardonic like Mr. Disraeli's, but it resembles it, inasmuch as its manifestations have chiefly been in the direction of hitting off some person or party by a single phrase; in Mr. Bright's case containing a parallel or a comparison drawn from a source familiar to the least educated mind. Two at least of his happiest strokes of this sort have their inspiration from the Bible. Had Mr. Lowe wanted to say something damaging about Mr. Bright, he would, in all probability, have looked through his Homer or his Horace for an illustration. When Mr. Bright desired, during the debate on the Reform Bill, to cover with ridicule the clique of which Mr. Lowe was the head, he bethought him of David's escape from Achish, King of Gath, and the character of the people who subsequently foregathered with him in the Cave of Adullam, and a new name was added to the political vocabulary. When, only the other day, he had occasion to complain of the determined dissatisfaction of the Conservatives, he again turned to the classical book of the people, and on the morrow all England was laughing at the party who, "if they had been in the wilderness, would have complained of the Ten Commandments as a harassing piece of legislation." Mr. Bright's illustrations, when drawn from other sources, are equally homely, and, therefore, effective. Thus, when he dubbed Mr. Disraeli "the mystery man of the Ministry," and when he likened Mr. Lowe and Mr. Horsman to a Scotch terrier, "of which no one could with certainty say which was the head and which the tail," everybody could comprehend and enjoy the reference. The fearful sting contained in his casual remark about Sir Charles Adderley, in a letter written two months ago, "I hope he thought he was speaking the truth, but he is rather a dull man, and is liable to make blunders," will be best appreciated by those who know the right honourable baronet. But the volume of sarcasm hidden in the parenthetical remark about the gentleman's ancestors who came over with the Conqueror, "I never heard that they did anything else," is plain reading for all. So is the well-merited retort upon a noble lord who, during a time when Mr. Bright was temporarily laid aside by illness, took the opportunity of publicly declaring that, by way of punishment for the uses he had made of his talents, Providence had inflicted upon Mr. Bright a disease of the brain. "It may be so, said Mr. Bright to the House of Commons when he came back; "but, in any case, it will be some consolation to the friends and family of the noble lord to know that the disease is one which even Providence could not inflict upon him."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

LETTER FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

But some may say, "Why go to the heathen abroad, so long as we have so very many heathen at home?" It is only the large-hearted that go to either and the class distinguished by large-heartedness unquestionably do much for our home population, and is the very class that do most for the heathen abroad. The question supposed to be put tacitly assumes that the heathen at home are neglected, and this is a manifestly false assumption. I can look upon the labours of all sorts of Christians for the benefit of our own people with the eye of a stranger, and the sight of the various agencies, appliances, and contrivances in constant operation for christianising the masses I cannot call by any less expressive epithet than marvellous. Every parish in England and Scotland is a scene of active benevolence, and the great centres of population are also the grand foci of active, untiring Christian charity—and in America it is much the same. To read the accounts of the Christ-like feeding the hungry on Thanksgiving-day and other days in New York made the heart well up with gratitude; and who could refrain from grateful thanks for the labours of the "United States Christian Commission," which was really the most gigantic enterprise of systematic benevolence the world ever saw. No! no! our home heathen are not neglected. On the contrary, it might be argued that far too much benevolence is expended on our own narrow circle, and far too little on the great outside world. In London, for instance, I found the artisan class in dogged enmity to all religion, and, like our coast tribes, feeling sore against all outside their own class. And, besides these, a very large number of the population never do, under any circumstances, receive the Gospel. The primitive plan seems to have recognised this as a fact of human nature, and provided that much time should not be spent on them; but the Evangelists were sent on to those that would hear and believe. The first offer was made to those who had the Old Testament in their hands as the most likely to receive the recent facts of Christianity witnessed in Judea. Reasonable time for the message to be understood or rejected led to the Evangelists passing on to the Gentiles. We are learning the unwisdom of sending raw recruits under twenty years of age, to India. Would it not be well to give missionary recruits a few years of home labour to break them into their life's work abroad? From the general tenor of these remarks it will be seen that I feel obstinately inclined to "stand by the down man," be his name on colour what it may. I expect to hear, if within hearing distance, mouths still made at Willis's Rooms and Exeter Hall, because these are supposed to be meeting-places exclusively for foreign missionary societies; but as they are used quite as much, if not more, for home than foreign associations, the not very dignified demeanour of calling names is well known to indicate intelligence under the average as to the wide-spread and greatly ramified operations of benevolence, which are really one of the most marked features of our times. If our religion is that of the primitive Christians, its vitality must appear in its power of perpetual and unlimited spreading.

Having now been some six years out of the world, and most of my friends having apparently determined, by their silence, to impress me with the truth of the adage "out of sight, out of mind," of the slave trade had a most distressing and oppressing influence. The power of the Prince of Darkness seemed enormous. It was only with a heavy heart I said, "Thy kingdom come." In one point of view, the evils that brood over this beautiful country are insuperable. When I dropped among the Makololo and others in the central region, I saw a fair prospect of the regeneration of Africa. More could have been done in the Makololo country than was done by St. Patric in Ireland. But I did not know that I was surrounded by the Portuguese slave trade—a blight like a curse from Heaven that proved a barrier to all improvement. Now I am not so hopeful. I don't know how the wrong will become right. But the Great and Loving Father of all knows, and he will do it according to his infinite wisdom. A batch of *New York Herald* newspapers of 1871 has lately made the horizon clear up a little. Commercial enterprise, it seems, is daily bringing people geographically remote into close connection. The tendency of heathenism is toward isolation. In the Manyuema country it keeps the inhabitants of one village apart from every other, except, as was the case with our remote ancestors, when they meet to fight. The head man of a hamlet of half a dozen houses walk unarmed round his plantations with a long staff, carrying some potent charm on each end, and rejoicing in being called "Molognwe"—chief, or say "free and sovereign citizen"—and would be glad to see every other ruling blockhead slain. When we got a guide to conduct us through the dense dark forests that often lie between districts, he and others went on cheerily enough till within few miles of the next human habitations, and nothing could induce them to go further for fear, they said of being killed and eaten. Kindly inviting us to lodge at their villages on our return they departed homewards. Are these not vestiges of similar heathenism that linger in the passport system, if certain tariffs, and even in religious sectarian differences? Crotchety Christians seem not to know that the followers of Jesus, of whatever name, are incomparably superior in morality to Moslems, Buddhists, Brahmins, or any other Pagans. Mormid zeal to appear impartial sometimes leads to the assertion that the morality of the Koran is nearly equal to that of the Gospel. It is conceded that at one time Muhamed acted as a reformer in relation to idolatry; but his orders to murder Christians are the "dead flies in the apothecaries' ointment," and even the Prophet was so ashamed of the immoral injunctions that he put the blame on the Angel Gabriel, and his followers continue to do the same. We are enjoined to be humble—and without doubt there is reason for a sober estimate of ourselves; yet look at the Suez Canal, the Pracfic Railroad, the railways in India and Western Asia, the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the proposed Euphrates Railway, and Canal of Panama; telegraphic lines everywhere, and steam ships on every sea—all the work of Christians, and all combining to make the world one. The descendants of the Galileans are breaking down national prejudices faster than could St. Francis Xavier or the most devoted professional missionaries. The influences brought to bear by one nation on another, though sometimes for evil, are mainly for good. The freedom of the slaves of the United States must tell towards the deliverance of three millions of bondmen in Brazil, and something must result of good to this trodden-down, scattered, and peeled Africa, so that it shall not always remain the waste place of the world. I look towards benevolent statesmen and the public press as more likely to stop this East Coast slave trade than any other agency. Statesmen have for many years appeared to me as missionaries of the first water. Formerly I took them to be what some still consider them, as anxious only for place and power—gentlemen, perhaps, but not over scrupulous as to the means employed to gain their own selfish ends. I forbear mentioning the names of the living, but circumstances led to a more accurate knowledge of several—the good Lord Palmerston, for instance, who gave me a widely different impression. For fourteen years he laboured unweariedly at what was really doing good on the large scale—the suppression of the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa. This climate has deprived me completely of all taste for politics, so I think I can give an unbiassed opinion that the great English statesmen of my time at least have followed as their chief aim the doing good on the large scale. Their unwearied toil and apparently sincere desire to do only what was right inspired me with profound respect, and I shall revere Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, and President Lincoln for their goodness as long as I live. The work of the Joint High Commission shows that America has statesmen of the same noble character. Let our race continue to pursue the wise Christian course now so fairly begun, and let the low cunning, the smartness to hoodwink each other in which old diplomatists gloried, go to the dogs.

It is refreshing to hear of the Royal honours showered down on Mr. Seward in recognition of his great work in connection with Mr. Lincoln. Dare we call to remembrance that when English statesmen laboured hard for the suppression of the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa they were often sorely thwarted by Southern proslavery men in possession of your government. The Western slave trade is happily finished, and now that you have got rid of the incubus of slavery it is confidently hoped that the present holders of office will aid in suppressing the infamous breaches of the common law of mankind that still annually darken this Eastern coast. If the Khedive, with his Lieutenant Baker, stops the Nile slave trade, he will have fairly earned the title of a benefactor of humanity. All I can add in my loneliness is, may Heaven's rich blessing come down on every one—American, English, or Turk—who will help to heal the open sore of the world!

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAGHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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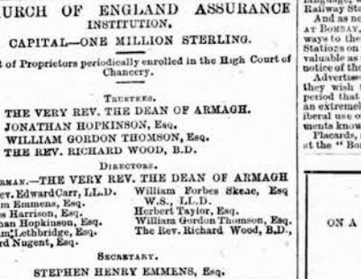

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